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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.75

(ESTABLISHED 1884.)

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August 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87.
Humidity 88 74

August 15, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85.
Humidity 95 76

7724 日八廿月大

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1917.

三拜禮 號五十月八年英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Fighting Planes v. Infantry.

London, August 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—A remarkable instance of the facility with which the French fighting planes transform themselves into weapons of assault against infantry is furnished by the thirty-six hours' battle on August 10 and 11 and in the trenches north-west of St. Quentin. A night attack by the stormtroops east of the village of Fays enabled the enemy to capture a front line on a width of six hundred yards. Counter-attacks finally expelled them on the evening of the 11th. During this fighting, the French fighting aeroplanes continually swept over the ground, flying very low and pouring a constant hail of bullets on the trenches. An Army Order says:—"During our counter-attacks, powerful squadrons of aeroplanes engaged the enemy, seconding the infantry with a courage which everybody admitted. The planes came back from the battle riddled with bullets. Since the battle, some of the aeroplanes have been engaged in the enemy in co-operation with our infantry. This is no new thing, but probably they have never been engaged in land fighting in such numbers and in such a systematic manner on such a narrow front. Moreover, while fighting the Germans in the trenches, the aviators brilliantly discharged their ordinary duty, keeping the French Command informed of the progress of the battle."

German Body Armour.

London, August 14.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters mentions that during a recent attack our men collected a considerable quantity of German body armour. Prisoners explain that owing to the heaviness of the armour and the swampiness of the ground, the men usually discard the armour. There have been cases where armoured Germans have disappeared in the mud.

The satisfactory features of the recent fighting in Flanders is our counter-battery work. Owing to transport difficulties, the Germans collect large quantities of shells round batteries and our gunners constantly hit these dumps. Enemy gunner prisoners complain of the great increase of premature bursts in bore batteries, and say that many of the guns are the worse for wear. The correspondent adds that although this has not yet assumed great proportions, it is a vital matter and is not the least significant of the many signs that the Germans are beginning to show under the tremendous tax on their resources.

German Lines Penetrated.

London, August 14.

A French communique states:—Both artillery forces are active in Belgium. Reconnaissance parties penetrated the German lines at different points to the north-west of Rheims.

Mutual Raids.

London, August 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided to the north-east of Gouz-aucourt and east of Vermelles, and repulsed a raid to the north of Reux. The enemy's artillery is more active at Ypres and Lombaritzde.

BRITISH DESTROYER MINED.

London, August 14.

The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was mined and sank in the North Sea. The Captain, two officers and forty-three men were saved.

THE LABOUR CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Henderson's Unconvincing Explanation.

London, August 14.

The general feeling is that Mr. Henderson's speech was involved and unconvincing, although no star is cast upon his motives. A Radical Lobby correspondent says that the majority of the members of the House of Commons considers that he dealt too much with the points in detail. The opinion of the House is undoubtedly in favour of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Henderson's statement that he did not receive Mr. Kerensky's telegram until after the Conference is somewhat obscure, as other passages clearly show that he knew of the change of attitude of the Russian Government. However, this point is regarded as a misunderstanding and as in no wise changing the main contentions. Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., in an interview with the *Daily Chronicle* expresses the opinion that Mr. Henderson's explanation is weaker than most people expected.

The *Daily Mail*, like other papers, is convinced that British Labour is not affected by the passing personal controversies but will continue to devote their whole power to the single end of victory.

Will Labour Reverse its Decision?

London, August 14.

The Executive of the Labour Party met in the House of Commons last night, the attendance including Mr. Henderson. It was agreed to meet again this morning to consider the circumstances of the resignation. This was followed by a joint meeting of the Executive of Labour. It is reported that some Trade Unions are considering moving amendments at the Conference to be held on August 21, suggesting a reversal of last Friday's decision. It is noteworthy, in this connection, that the Secretary of the Brassworkers Society has made the following statement:—"We acted on Mr. Henderson's advice, because we considered that he had full information regarding Russia. Otherwise, the decision would have been entirely different."

CHEERING MESSAGE FROM RUSSIA.

London, August 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky, replying to King George's message, has telegraphed:—"On behalf of the Provisional Government and the Russian people I express to your Majesty their gratitude for your message of goodwill on the threshold of the fourth year of war. I am certain that the Russian people will find the necessary strength to surmount the grave trials of the present time and will conduct the war to an end worthy of the terrible sacrifices made by every nation struggling for right against might."

CHINA DECLARES WAR.

London, August 14.

China has declared war against Austria and Germany.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE COLONIES AND THE WAR.

Mr. Walter Long's Reference to Hongkong.

London, August 14.

On the introduction of the Colonial Office Vote, Mr. Walter Long said the fine part which the Dominions and Crown Colonies had played in the war required description. The part the Dominion troops had taken was well known to the world, and especially to our enemies. They had made their mark, whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland or South Africa, and had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British Army. Greater praise than that could not be bestowed on any soldier. The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions. Many Dominions had suffered severely owing to the limitation of imports from the United Kingdom. He thought that many people failed to realise the greatness of the sacrifices imposed on the Dominions in that respect. They were bearing very heavy war expenditure and simultaneously were called upon to bear a very heavy burden owing to the interference with their trade. He paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and goodwill with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation for any criticism that any part of the Empire had not done its full share in the war. He pointed out the great difficulties of the more remote parts, where frequently the natives were not fit for even the labour battalions. He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Britain, their loyalty to the King and their devotion to British interests. He read, in connection with that, messages from British East Africa and the Indian Association at Zanzibar. Referring to gifts in kind, he said that although many were small, it was not the amount but the spirit of the gift that mattered. Mr. Long emphasised that that loyalty and trust in Britain should be encouraged and justified by our future treatment of natives and our conduct of affairs affecting them closely. (Cheers). He mentioned that Conscription had been informed in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, and was being considered elsewhere. Hongkong found it unnecessary, because every white man was already a Volunteer. The Crown Colonies had fully done their duty, and the speaker warmly paid a tribute to the patience, resignation and goodwill with which they had also borne the hardships of the import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, Mr. Long said it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. He had never realised until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa how stupendous were the physical difficulties, and in our pre-occupation on the Western Front we sometimes failed to give full credit to the gallant men in East Africa, whether commanders, soldiers or natives. The last-named had performed most invaluable work as carriers. Mr. Long paid a tribute to those civil servants overseas who had refused commissions and who were carrying on quietly what were often dull and dreary tasks. Mr. Long regretted that Australia was not represented at the Imperial Conference. He rejoiced that a great step was taken by the direct representation of India. The overseas representatives frequently expressed to him the hope that the resolutions they had passed would not be pigeon-holed. He assured them that he would do his best to ensure that effect was given to the resolutions as early as possible. Referring to Imperial Preference, he said the question was not rendered less difficult by the war, for obviously any policy of Preference must be so framed as to meet the views of our Allies. The subject demanded continued consideration. The Prime Minister had appointed a Committee of Ministers and representatives of all departments concerned, with himself as President, with the object of reporting on the best methods and the machinery by which effect could be given to the body of the resolutions. The task was not easy, but it ought to be undertaken and he was directed to say that the establishment of this committee in any case evidenced the Government's intention to take all steps they could to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference.

Mr. Walter Long concluded by saying:—"I believe that the result of the Conference will strengthen our prosecution of the war and help us to take some steps after the war to reap the full advantage of the lessons we have learned to make the Empire stronger and more powerful than before the war. The discussions at the Conference were carried on in a spirit of toleration. Every overseas Minister showed high patriotism and an unselfish desire to promote the interests of the Empire. For example, regarding the islands of the Pacific and the African Colonies, nothing struck me so much as the determination of the representatives not to dogmatise or to attempt to lay down the law by saying that this or that must be done. What they really desired was that we should realise here how strongly their feeling is, but that it did not originate in a desire for increased territory or any question of that kind. Their desire was that after the war there should be a permanent peace for the world and security for the Empire. The knowledge we have of the past efforts of the Dominions and Crown Colonies together with the experience we have gained at the Imperial War Conference, all show that in the supreme moment of our national history the whole Empire is one and is prepared to use its resources to make a combined effort to secure final and complete victory. (Cheers)."

In the House of Commons, after Mr. Walter Long's speech, Lord Henry Bessington advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the resources of the Crown Colonies. Sir George Toulmin considered that their development was more important than Preference. Mr. MacMaster declared that there was strong opposition throughout the Empire against the retrocession of the German African colonies and the Pacific Islands.

Mr. Steel Maitland, replying to the debate, said that money, and not knowledge of resources, was what was required for the development of the Crown Colonies. He referred to the difficulty at the present time of obtaining expert members of the proposed Imperial Development Board, and dwelt on the extraordinary way in which the resources of the Empire had been organised for war services. Henceforth it would be possible to develop the resources enormously either for peace or war.

The Colonial Office vote was adopted.

BRITAIN'S GROWING TRADE.

London, August 14.

The trade returns for the past month show that the increase in exports totals £3,510,578 compared with July last year, while the imports have increased by £13,449,987.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE POPE AGAIN APPEALS FOR PEACE.

London, Jan'y 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says His Holiness the Pope has addressed a Note to the belligerents and neutrals, again appealing for peace, and inviting the belligerents to state concrete peace terms in order to facilitate a preliminary understanding.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, August 14.

The Press Bureau says the Grand Committee has made arrangements for the Irish Convention on the 21st instant to discuss schemes of Government of the Dominion type.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RAID ON LONDON PREVENTED.

London, Aug. 14.

Reports received from pilots show conclusively that the raiders on Sunday were making for London, but on sighting the large number of our aeroplanes which were sent up against them, the Germans turned abruptly and made the best of their way out to sea again, dropping bombs on Southend and unloading the rest when at sea. The action of the anti-aircraft guns greatly assisted the fighting squadrons.

The total deaths at Southend were 32, these including 13 women and 8 children. Forty-three were injured, including 13 women and 12 children.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 13.

Martial Law has been declared throughout Spain. The Military authorities in the provinces have been ordered to assume complete control. It is stated that the major portion of the labouring classes are anxious to continue work. The only Madrid newspapers appearing are those employing non-union labour to whom the Government has promised protection.

The strike has assumed the character of a general movement with a revolutionary tendency. The calling up of reserves has been authorised to prepare for emergencies. Disturbances are reported at different points but all is quiet in the Capital.

A message despatched from Madrid in the evening says: The strike continues peaceful. The bakers, gas workers and tram workers are still working in Madrid. There were feeble attempts to hold up the trams at Barcelona and Saragossa but they were easily suppressed.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, Aug. 14.

A wireless Russian official message says: We, supporting the Rumanians, drove back the enemy in the Ocugroetchn region and captured a series of heights. Continuing our offensive we repulsed counter-attacks in Slonku Valley taking prisoner six hundred. The Rumanians are obstinately attacking in the direction of Focsani. We held the positions westward of the Focsani-Jud railway. A counter-attack yielded five hundred prisoners.

A wireless German official message states: We repulsed attacks between Buzeu and the Danube. Our adversaries lost in July 34 balloons and 213 aeroplanes. We lost 69 aeroplanes.

A GERMAN SUMMARY.

London, Aug. 14.

A wireless German official message states: We repulsed strong French attacks northward of Laon-Soissons Road and southward of Ailles. Our aviators attacking England, bombed with good results military works at Southend and Margate. One aeroplane is missing. We extended our gains southward of Trosau Valley and captured Panceu, overcoming a desperate defence.

AMERICAN TANKER SUNK.

Washington, Aug. 14.

The American tanker Campana was sunk on 6th August off Heder. Forty-seven survivors have landed. It is believed the Captain and four of the Campana's armed guard were taken prisoners by a submarine.

A COASTING STEAMER MISSING.

Melbourne, Aug. 14.

The coasting steamer Malunga, bound from Brisbane to Rabaul, has been missing for ten days and searches have been fruitless.

The Malunga carried a crew of forty and several passengers.

AMERICA PROHIBITS AIRCRAFT EXPORT.

Washington, Aug. 14.

Neutrals are showering in orders for aeroplanes at such a rate that in order to conserve the supply to itself and the Allies the Government has prohibited the export of aircraft.

AN ITALIAN MILITARY ORDER.

Rome, Aug. 14.

An order has been issued for the re-examination of all classes from 1874 to 1899.

MR. BARNES APPOINTED TO WAR CABINET.

London, Aug. 13.

Prior to the announcement of Mr. Barnes's appointment to the War Cabinet it was unofficially stated that the Labour members of the Government unanimously approved of his acceptance as Labour representative.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 14.

The silver market is firm, and there are buyers.

MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

House of Commons Debate.

London, August 13.

In his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson said that after his return from Paris Mr. Lloyd George asked him to attend a special Cabinet meeting but when he arrived, he was told to wait. He waited an hour and then Mr. Barnes was sent out with a message to him. He insisted on his right to address the Cabinet and was then invited in. Mr. Lloyd George explained that he asked him to wait outside out of regard for his feelings. He protested and the Cabinet then discussed his visit to Paris.

Dealing with the charge of breach of faith in not quoting the communication from the Russian Government at the Labour Conference Mr. Henderson pointed out that he attended the Conference as Secretary of the Labour Party and it would not be right for him, when speaking in that capacity, to quote a Government telegram.

Mr. Henderson emphasised that he informed the Labour Conference that the position of the Russian Government had been modified. He never intended to withhold from the Conference any information he was legally entitled to use. After re-emphasising that it was not in the national interest to tell the full story of Stockholm at present Mr. Henderson concluded by deprecating the discussion at present in view of the sign of unrest in the country and the difficulties he believed the Government must face before the Stockholm question could be finally disposed of. He appealed for unity in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Henderson also stated that he never received a telegram from M. Kerensky dissociating himself from the Stockholm Conference. The telegram was received through the French Embassy after the Labour Conference had closed.

Mr. Lloyd George said four of the Allied countries had definitely concluded that peace terms must be discussed by representatives of the whole nation. He was the last man to disparage the power of labour but labour was not the whole community. Peace must be made by the whole nation. It had become clear that the Russian Government was not responsible for the Stockholm Conference and we should not be doing our duty to Allies, least of all towards Russia, if we countenanced such a project. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith described Mr. Henderson's position as a member of the War Cabinet and Secretary of the Labour Party as impossible and declared that Mr. Lloyd George's statement that peace must be approved by all peoples of all countries concerned would be echoed through all the Allies. He emphasised that the Labourites did not wish to go to Stockholm in order to prepare a precarious peace.

The Labour Party's declaration, cabled on Aug. 10, showed that British Labour was determined to continue the fight until our great objects had been achieved. (Cheers.) The subject then dropped.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

British Trade Assurance Co's. Extraordinary Meeting; 12.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

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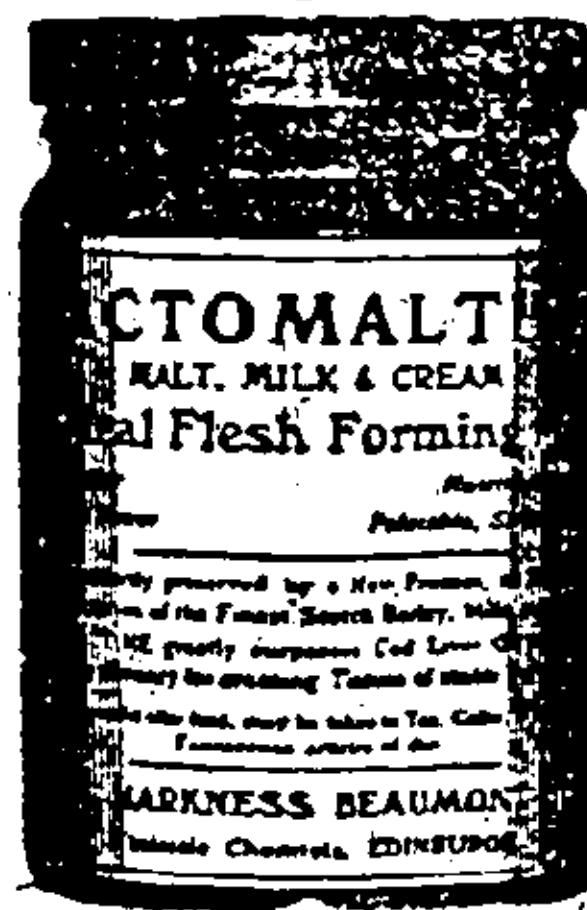
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GENERAL NEWS.

American Soldiers For France.
Several American soldiers who
have volunteered for service in
France, left Tientsin recently.

Mentioned in Despatches.

Lieut. Colonel E. W. Comyn,
R.G.A., who commanded the
Hongkong Singapore Battalion at
Kowloon until a year or so ago,
has received a mention in the
latest despatches of Sir Douglas
Haig.

The Zeiss British Factory.

The business and factory in
England of the German firm of
Carl Zeiss have passed into
British hands, the concern having
been purchased by Messrs. Ross
(Limited), manufacturers of
optical instruments in England
since 1830.

New York-Petrograd Railway.

A report is in circulation, according to the *Manchuria Daily News* to the effect that a railway to connect New York with Petrograd is in contemplation. The line would run from New York through Canada and Alaska to the Behring Straits, where channel steamers would make connection with a railway running down the coast and linking up with the trans-Siberian line.

Carlton Hotel Jewellery Case.

The recent disappearance of diamonds and other jewellery from the Carlton Hotel has led to the arrest of two men, one said to be an ex-Guards officer, and the other a member of the Royal Flying Corps. It is understood that five charges are being made and will be gone into, up to a certain point, at Marlborough Street Police Court before Mr. Denman. The total value of the jewellery alleged to have been taken is £8,500.

The Children's Salon.

Lady Jellicoe distributed the prizes in connection with the competitions of the Children's Salon, at the Compaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, recently, and among those whose attendance during the morning while the competitions were in progress were Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Burnby. During the twenty-seven years of the Salon's work it has been the means of providing and endowing eleven cots in various London hospitals.

Lieut. Samuel's Heroic Death.

Sir Marcus and Lady Samuel have received from the commanding officer of the West Kent Regiment a letter of sympathy on the loss of their son, Lieut. Gerald George Samuel, killed while leading an attack. "It is needless to say how very deeply all of us feel the loss of poor 'Sammy,' myself in particular," he writes. "He was dead set on leading his company for better or worse, and right gallantly he did it. His platoon adored him. They have lost the best friend they had and the regiment a first-rate officer."

"Bloodthirsty Rage."

The *Loka anzeiger* says that the bloodthirsty rage produced in England by the success of the German attack on "fortified London" is only one more proof of its success. The English and French attacks on German fortified towns are revolting and murderous, but the German attacks on fortified towns like London are completely permissible as military undertakings. If the English wish to return a German visit in a fair and honourable way, they must attack German fortresses and fortified places. "They know quite as well as we do why they do not."

American Publications in China.
American publications in China have been notified by Mr. A. S. Burleson, U. S. Postmaster General, through the U. S. Postal Agency in Shanghai that the Act of Congress forbidding the circulation of any American publication containing advertisements of liquor, beer, wine, or other intoxicating liquors, in "dry" territory in the United States, went into effect July 1, 1917. The law states that: "This act prohibits publishers or their agents from depositing in the United States mail any newspaper or publication carrying advertisements of liquor, beer, wine, or other intoxicating liquors, when addressed to States or portions thereof in which it is by state or local law forbidden either to advertise such liquors or to solicit personally or otherwise, orders therefor."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

25 cases Longneck Brandy (pints),
80 cases Nicholson's London Dry Gin.

25 cases Oorlam Gin.
22 cases Genever Gin.
46 cases Australian Claret (quarts & pints.)

15 cases Marlow Rye Whisky.
15 cases English Lager Beer.
37 cases Danish Beer.
On view from Friday, the 17th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 20th, August, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 6 MacDonnell Road
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(mostly in handsomely carved teak)

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, chesterfield arm-chairs, teak hall seat and chairs, lady's desks, bookcase, music cabinet, brass-ware, electric ceiling fan, pile carpet and rugs, tapestry and lace curtains, pictures, vases and ornaments, etc., etc.

Finely carved teak sideboard, extension dining table, dinner wagon, glass cabinet over mantle with bevelled mirrors, morocco covered dining chairs, tea tables, cut-glass ware, dinner and dessert services, Royal Staffordshire tea set, cutlery, electro-plated ware, electric stove, etc.

Double, brass mounted iron bedstead, teak double wardrobe with mirrors, dressing table with bevelled mirror, etc., etc.
Pantry and kitchen requisites

Also

1 Cottage piano by "Moutrie & Co., Ltd."

1 White Frost refrigerator.

And

2 Enamelled baths

2 Geysers.

On view from Sunday, the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY,

the 7th day of September, 1917,

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The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

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or from
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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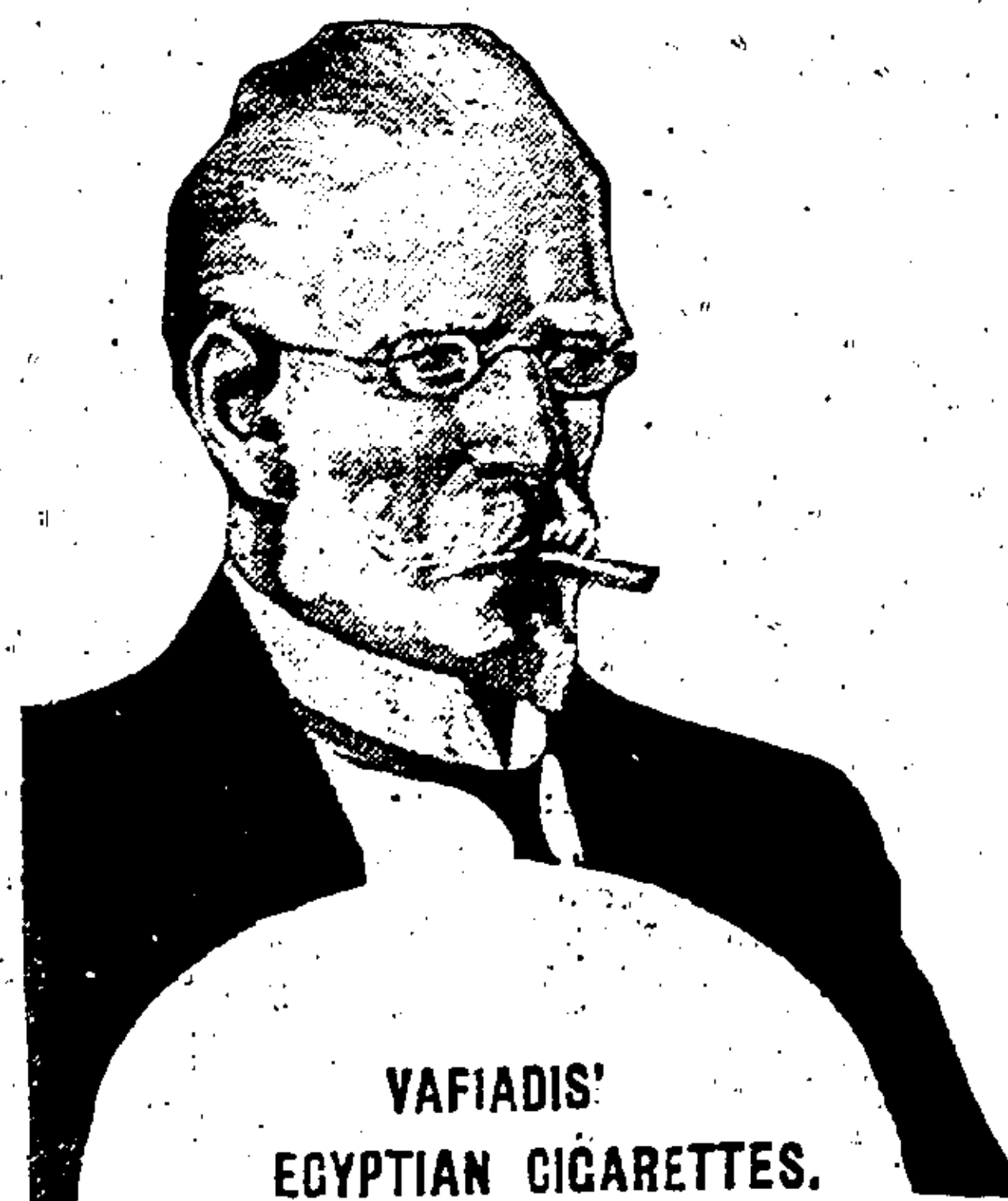
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1917.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

So far as constructive activity goes, the political situation in China at the moment is marked by a stagnation which is indicative of the utter confusion which prevails. So far as the Presidency is concerned, Li Yuan-hung has retired into obscurity, and Feng Kuo-cheng is now looked upon as the President of the Republic. But beyond this development, the only result left from the killing of the Monarchist movement appears to be the establishing of a state of anarchy, out of which no-one with sufficient strength of purpose comes forward to take in hand the thousand and one problems that call for immediate attention. Save for the belated declaration of war on Germany, nothing really definite is being done, so far as one can judge, while Parliament still remains dissolved and a condition of stupefaction appears to have settled on China's statesmen generally.

It is in the South alone that any activity is to be observed, and this is not of a kind which gives hope for the inauguration of sound and efficient government in the country. The events which are taking place in Canton are, indeed, destructive rather than constructive, since they aim at a separation of the South from the North and are very obviously engineered by extremists who are more concerned with party interests than with the general welfare of the nation. At the present moment there is assembled in Canton a large body of Kuomintang leaders, many of whom were members of the dissolved Parliament, and as a considerable portion of the Navy has also come down from the North, it will be seen that the movement is one of big dimensions. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is directing affairs, and the situation is one that gives cause for not a little apprehension as to its ultimate upshot, especially if, as is the declared intention of Dr. Sun and his associates, a new Parliamentary body is formed and its members are "escorted" to Peking by naval and military forces. The Kuomintang, we see, has recently been taking upon itself to speak for the whole of China's millions in a telegram to Mr. Lloyd George dealing with current events in the Far East, but everyone knows that it is rather overstepping itself in posing in this way as the only true medium of the people's wishes. Instead of lending a useful hand in the work of reconstruction which cries aloud for attention, it prefers to initiate a highly controversial policy, which, if it is pressed very far, must lead to further unrest throughout the length and breadth of the land.

In the North, the trouble centres around the debacle caused by the dissolution of Parliament and the impossibility of again convoking it, which has been heightened now that so many of the members have come South. We see that the Government has proposed the calling of a National Council prior to the convocation of a new Parliament, and that practically all the Provinces, except those in the South, have approved the idea, holding that the reconstitution of the old Parliament is impossible, as it has forfeited whatever confidence the populace may have previously reposed in it. There is a deal of soundness in this standpoint, we admit, but the disinterested observer cannot help feeling impatient at the slowness with which China gets to work on serious business. The history of the Republic so far has been merely a series of revolts and counter-revolts, plus the promulgation and re-promulgation of new "Constitutions." And the process still goes merrily on, while the nation is slumbering in inactivity. The times call for a strong man, but where is he to be found?

Labour and the War.

If the controversy that has been raging for some little time past regarding Mr. Arthur Henderson's attitude towards British Labour representatives participating at the Stockholm Conference proves anything it is that a member of the War Cabinet should not, simultaneously, be officially identified with any political party or organisation, especially one that openly avows its intention of discussing peace terms with representatives of the enemy. It seems to us that Socialists and Labourites take too much upon themselves when they hold a conference with that object in view. It is, of course, quite legitimate that they should confer nationally or internationally just as they think fit, but that they should meet, as seems to be the intention regarding the Stockholm Conference, for the sole object of discussing peace terms, with the view no doubt of forcing their respective Governments to accept them, is intolerable. For, as the Prime Minister pointed out, "Labour is not the whole community"—a fact which Labour members are apt to overlook.

Why the Story Could not be Told.
Mr. Henderson, in his rather unsatisfactory reply to the agitation that has been aroused by his attitude, says that "it would not be in the national interest to tell the full story of Stockholm at present." By such a statement, it seems to us, he makes matters much worse than they are. What is it that the Labourites deem it expedient to withhold from the public? To those who know what the aims and the objects of Socialists and Labour representatives are there is little mystery about Mr. Henderson's statement, for it is practically certain that the Stockholm Conference would formulate peace terms according to their own liking, and determine that in the event of their being rejected by their respective Governments general strikes would at once take place, thus disorganising everything so completely that affairs would go far towards stopping the war automatically. This, very probably, is what would "not be in the interests of the nation to know," according to Mr. Henderson and his fellow-Labourites. What they fail to realise is what is perfectly clear to everyone else, namely, that Germany's representatives at the Conference will be nothing more nor less than the German Government's emissaries, present at the Conference merely to carry out the wishes of the Kaiser and the Prussian leaders generally. No Trust in Germans.
No faith can be placed in German Socialists, after the manner in which they took up in arms in complete defiance of the doctrines they have been preaching for generations. They are not to be trusted. They would doubtless promise to return to Germany to organise general strikes, but all they would do would be to wait and see the effect of the upheaval of general strikes in the other countries involved. It seems perfectly clear that Mr. Henderson allowed his Socialistic ideas to outweigh all other considerations, with the object of bringing about a Labour coup, by which peace would be forced by the Socialists upon the Governments of the belligerent countries. There is no room in a War Cabinet for anyone holding such views, and it is none too soon that Mr. Henderson was given his conge. Such a conference as is proposed to be held at Stockholm would be inopportune at present, and it is therefore the duty of all in authority to discourage such meetings.

Formerly on the China Station.
Deputy Surgeon-General P. B. Handyside, who has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General, is well known east of Suez. In addition to serving on the Indian, Chinese and Australian stations, he took part in the West African Expedition of 1898—when he was staff-surgeon of the cruiser Fox (medal with clasp), and he made a long tour in Japan after the war between that country and Russia, sending in a most interesting report to our own Government on the health of the Japanese Navy and the Army in Manchuria, for which he received the thanks of the Lords of the Admiralty.

DAY BY DAY.

TEN MINUTES AT THE CLOSE OF EACH DAY IN SOLITUDE, QUIETLY SIZING UP THE ACTIONS OF THE DAY, WILL HELP A LOT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in France.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to day was 2s.10.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Military Service Bill.
The Legislative Council will to-morrow consider the second reading of the Bill initiated An Ordinance to make provision with respect to military service and to provide for the establishment, maintenance and control of a local defence corps.

Storm Damage at Cheung Chau.
Reports have come to hand that Monday's storm worked considerable damage at Cheung Chau Island. It is stated by the Police that about six large junk and about thirty sampans were smashed, the damage being at least several thousand dollars. The missionary matted church, together with other matted, were wrecked. No loss of life has been reported.

Motor Mishap.
A Chinese lad, aged 11 years, who resides at 72, Queen's Road, was taken home yesterday by the police, suffering from injuries to his right foot, left eye and forehead received as a result of his being knocked down by motor car, No. 82, in Queen's Road. East. The car, when trying to avoid the boy, ran into a ricksha, the occupant of which escaped without injury, although the ricksha was somewhat damaged.

War Comforts.
Mr. Capell informs us that the Kowloon Unity Workers have this week sent off the following parcels through Messrs. Shaw, Tones and Company:—To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, one parcel, containing 30 pieces of men's clothing; to Mrs. Leifroy, Vice President S.S.F.A., two parcels, containing 59 pieces of women's and children's clothing; to Miss Vivian, The Mauricie Hotel, London, one parcel, containing 16 pieces of women's clothing.

The Hungry Thief.
A fairly elderly Chinese, who certainly looked as though he was not over-fed, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy, this morning, with stealing a brass inkpot from the pocket of another Chinese who was interestedly looking into a shop window in Wellington Street. The man admitted the offence, Inspector Brown saying that when brought to the station, the defendant complained that he was hungry. He had to be given a meal. Sentence of six weeks hard labour was passed.

Discharged.
A Chinese was seen walking down Tung Man Lane this morning carrying three lengths of gas tubing. A detective questioned him as to his right of possession, but failed to get a satisfactory answer and arrested him. When charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, the defendant stated that he was given the tubing to carry to Shui-tien for a man who said he would follow him. When arrested, he failed to find the man, and supposed him to have run away. Mr. J. Borthwick, assistant Superintendent of the Gas Company, identified the piping as belonging to the Gas Company. After hearing further evidence, his Worship discharged the man.

Armed Robbery Case.
A report has been made to the Police by a married woman living in an un-numbered matted at Ma Fa Tai village, Lyeemun Islands, to the effect that at about midnight on the 11th inst. the door of her dwelling was burst open by one of a party of robbers. Five men entered, two being armed with daggers, the other three carrying lights on bamboo poles. She was secured, three men keeping guard over her and threatening to stab her if she raised an alarm. The other two ransacked the dwelling and the men succeeded in making off with jewellery and clothing to the value of \$44.80.

SALE OF GLASS.

Alleged Breach of Contract.

An interesting story of a glass contract was told to Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Summary Court this morning, when the Union Trading Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, sued Lee Wai-hing, partner of Lee Brothers and Company, Swatow, for the sum of \$782.48, being damages for breach of contract on taking delivery and paying for 200 cases of window glass.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendants and Mr. Lo, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, was present in the interests of the plaintiffs. Mr. Gardiner, outlining the facts of the case, said that the plaintiffs were a firm in Hongkong carrying on a general business as commission agents and general merchants. They had been in touch with defendants, who are at Swatow, for some two or three years. A considerable amount of business had been done, amounting to about \$20,000, between the firms. They had had dealings, amongst other things, in glass. The defendants had purchased glass from the plaintiffs for certain customers in Swatow, and they had had a good many transactions, and he might mention that on a previous occasion there had been trouble over broken glass, but all that had been settled up and the only outstanding difference now was for the 200 cases of glass for which they were suing. In June last year, the plaintiffs had some glass which they were willing to dispose of under certain conditions. They got into communication with the Swatow firm, and eventually, in June last, there was submitted an offer for the sale of the 200 cases of window glass, at \$16 per case, two per cent. to be allowed for breakage, and clearance to be completed in two months, the longest they could allow. On June 17, a letter was written to the plaintiffs accepting the offer and the contract was completed then. The defendants, previous to this date, had sold the glass to another customer of theirs, to a firm named King Sing, and the defendants pressed this firm to take delivery, a representative of the firm coming to Hongkong to take delivery in November, when an inspection of the glass was absolutely refused him.

Evidence was called in corroboration.
The case was adjourned sine die.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George Cormack.

We regret to record the death of Mr. George Cormack, Assistant Auditor at Hongkong, which took place at sea on Saturday. Deceased, who was only 33 years of age, was travelling with his wife to Wei-wei on business and apparently a few hours before the vessel reached the port he was taken suddenly ill and expired in a very short time, death being due to heart failure. The sad news reached Hongkong in the form of a telegram to His Excellency the Governor from the Commissioner at Wei-wei. Mr. Cormack was well-known and exceedingly popular in the Colony, being held in high esteem, and the news of his demise came as a great shock to his many friends. He joined the Imperial Service in 1900, being formerly a clerk in the War Office. Later he served in the Army Accounts Department, South Africa and the Gold Coast, leaving the latter place and taking up his duties in Hongkong as Assistant Auditor in 1912. Much sympathy is felt with Mrs. Cormack in her sad bereavement.

The Colony's Death Rate.

Last week there were four cases of enteric fever notified in the Colony, of which three were fatal. There were also two fatal occurrences of paraperal fever, one fatal case of plague and one non-fatal case of small-pox. All the sufferers were Chinese.

HONGKONG MAGAZINES.

The August "Mag."

The August number of *The Mag*, the Regimental magazine of the 25th Battalion Middlesex Regiment, recently made its appearance and it is every bit as bright and entertaining as its two predecessors. The little book teems with wit on Service matters, and the light-hearted handling of our local "Tomnies" daily vicissitudes shows that there is something in being a "civilian in khaki." Among the articles is a good sketch of the life led in the Wynberg Camp, by Lance-Corp. Gilbert S. Watts, a concise resume of the events leading up to the opium war, written by Lieut. Sylvester Lee, and a very realistic narration of his experiences at Ypres in 1914 by Pte. Paddy Malone, who tells of an exciting incident in which he had a race against German snipers' bullets. The second instalment of a story entitled "The Exploits of Cheng Yang Shen" by Lieut. Sylvester Lee, provides good fiction reading, and among the verse there should be made of A. O. Crane for his verses on South Africa; of R. B. Craggs, for his rhyming story of "My Reason"; and of W. Quaithe Collins for his short but well-expressed "Sympathy." On the lighter side, Lance-Corp. Slingby has some musketry posers, whilst there is a series of comic cartoons, entitled "the Passing Show," and a few questions on things "We should like to know." Some Corps matters and Nature Notes are also to be found, and, taken altogether, the little *Mag* is well worth the ten cents asked for it. Copies are on sale at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, the bookstalls at the Kowloon Ferry, Hongkong, and at the Peak Tram lower station.

"The Police Reserve Gazette."
The ninth number of this bright and racy publication is to hand, and, as usual, it is well to the fore in humorous matter. "E.W.H." has some very happy verses under the title "Songs of the Specials," while "The Chronicles of Solomon" are very much to the point, being written "to give light to them that wander on their beat, and to the young P.C. knowledge and discretion." There are some funny "suggestions" for the future wording of Police Orders, while there are some real gems in the "Constabulary Wit" article. "Tetrops" writes very breezily on "The Cussedness of Things," while the fable entitled "Averaging" will be appreciated by many for its inward meaning. The A.S.P. (R.) is happily hit off in a "Thumb-nail Sketch," and there are a couple of humorous efforts in verse which are appropriate to a magazine of this kind. On the more serious side is the first of a series of articles on the history of the laws and courts of Hongkong, a very charmingly written contribution entitled "Concerning an Old World Garden," and an interesting fiction of Charles Dickens views on the Law. A cartoon by Lieut. Millington and some interesting Corps matter go to make up one of the best numbers of the *Gazette* yet issued.

PURCHASE OF "LYSHOLT."

Three Questions by Mr. Pollock.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Pollock will ask:—With reference to the vote taken at the last meeting of the Council for the purchase of "Lysholt" for Government Quarters.

(i) Is it not the usual practice to get an Officer in the Government Civil Service to bid on behalf of the Government in cases where the Government desires to acquire property?

(ii) Was there any special reason for secrecy on the part of the Government in the present instance?

(iii) Did not such secrecy result in the Government having to pay a bigger price for the property than it would otherwise have done?

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If Miss Olwen Lloyd George has not the most beautiful of Christian names, it is a name for the conferring of which the most beautiful reasons ever evolved, even from Celtic imagination, have been given. Of the Olwen of the Mabinogion we read that "her skin was whiter than the foam of the wave and fairer than her hands and her fingers than the blossoms of the wood anemone amidst the spray of the meadow fountain. . . . Whoso beheld her was filled with her love. Four white trefoils sprang up wherever she trod. And therefore was she called Olwen."

All the portraits, all the snapshots, of the excellent volunteer nurses of this time of wounds show heads bound about with white, but under the white, over the brow, is invariably a little escape of decorative hair. Now, hair is the best of all harbours and bowers for germs, and the white head-dresses, protests a correspondent, should be complete, and closed. Little was known about germs when the headgear of nuns was designed; yet not one of the many orders of conventual nurses allows a single hair to escape from "enclosure." Ah, but nuns are vowed to celibacy, and lay nurses are not. It does make a natural difference.

At first sight (says a correspondent, to a Home paper) it would seem a general convenience and satisfaction if the names of towns in this country could be pronounced as they are spelt. But second thoughts show that there will not be quite such a clean sweep of lingual difficulties as might be supposed. For instance, when I booked at a London railway station for a North-east Lancashire town I was told that I should travel via "Col-ne" (Colne), greatly to the amusement of a London friend with me, who could not resist a jocular observation at my expense bearing on Colney and its asylum. He thought it extremely funny that a stranger should ask him the way to Lling-ton instead of L-ling-ton. Shall we in future speak of the "He of Dogs" or the "Isle"? Ooe has heard of the American's reference to Crewe as "Oree-wee," but on a sight test would he be right or wrong? One of our Manchester suburbs presents a deadly trap for the unwary. I have been asked which tramcar to take for "Leaven-shoom," while a relative from the colonies who had occasion to go there wanted to know where "Leven-zalum" was. Perhaps we had better alter the spelling? At all events, it stands to the credit of the Post Office that a letter addressed to "11 Zoom" was delivered without loss of time. Again, in Houghton Green pronounced "Hawton" or "Ho-ton"? If the rule is adopted, shall we ever get used to "Sal-ford" in place of "Salford"?

So much depends also on the stress given to different syllables (pursues the correspondent) that to secure uniformity we shall have to adopt at least the acute accent, as in Spanish. At present there is nothing in the spelling to keep one from accentuating the second syllable in such words as "Lo-ved-it" and "Pad-I-ham," or the third in "Mont-go-mer-y." "Nor-wich" will seem rather queer after "Norridge," but that will be nothing to the effect on Welsh words, where even simple "Rhy" may suffer a painful rebirth as "Rile." After all, it is difficult to get away from the personal element in pronunciation, especially now that Continental influence is shortening the "i" in such words as "futile," "reptile," and "hostile." No doubt the Frenchman thought he was speaking the clearest of English when asking for "Ee-rang-mahn-zhay-la-nay," but the Metropolitan policeman can hardly be blamed for failing to recognise "Ironmonger Lane."

It is now stated that admissions paid at the Whit Monday race meeting at the Graveland course, Berlin, constituted the largest single day's takings in the history of the German turf. They totalled £3,300 or £300 more than the previous largest "gate" taken when the course was open five or six years ago.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Steel Foundry
Co., Ltd.

[VERBATIM.]

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the General Manager, Messrs. Gordon and Company, this morning. Mr. A. G. Gordon, president, and there were also present Messrs. T. F. Hough, F. Maitland, A. K. Henderson, E. J. Grist, M. W. Mark, Yuen Cheong, H. R. B. Hancock, J. J. Bryan, A. H. P. Jackson, P. Tester, W. Logan, P. C. Potts, E. E. Ellis, E. M. Raymond, G. P. Lammett, and J. Fisher (Acting Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will follow the usual course and with your permission take them as read. Orders during the year under review have been plentiful, and to meet the growing demand for a heavier class of work offered, we have arranged to begin, without delay, to lay down two more sets of patent radio furnaces; and contemplate, later, building two extra furnaces, which will enable us to accept urgent orders for work which cannot be executed without considerable delay and expense to our clients. This will also enable the Company to make soft ingot steel for forging purposes to take the place of home orders which cannot be fulfilled, owing to the difficulties of transport and Government restrictions against the export of steel materials leaving British ports. If this state of affairs continues, we may still increase our output by making further additions to the plant, to meet the urgent demand for soft ingot steel. The encouragement given to this Company to further its endeavours to supply the wants of its present constituents has caused your managers, with the sanction of shareholders to increase its capital to \$1,000,000. A scheme is already in hand for its reconstruction under a Board of Directors, which will be fully explained to the public later, when it is hoped the extra capital will be forthcoming to enable the Company to proceed with an installation to meet all present-day requirements.

As for China, and its awakening, about which so much has been written, we feel that when the war is over things will begin to move. Even during the last three years while Europe has been locked in a death struggle, China has not remained stationary.

A survey is in progress for a line which will certainly develop portions of the country through which flows the West River, and give a stimulus to trade in Kwangsi, where it is known there are deposits of coal and iron, as well as of tin and antimony. I am not therefore pessimistic as to the future of Kwangsi or Kwangtung if the authorities will only encourage enterprise. Recent events have shown that, in Canton there is a desire to stimulate the development of mineral enterprises in the Province, and I feel sure the day is not far distant when coal and iron will be shipped to Hongkong in large quantities.

We have been inundated with offers to supply us with iron ore and other minerals. To give you some idea of these offers I will read you one amongst them:—

A. G. Gordon Esq.

Dear Sir,

At your request we beg to inform you that at last we have got permission from the Chinese Government to reopen the iron mine in Kwangsi Province, this iron mine occupies an area of (40) forty square miles and at present there are about three hundred labourers at work.

The output of iron ore is about 300 picols daily. If more labourers are engaged for the work we can supply you monthly under contract nine or ten thousand picols. In case of insufficient output according to contract of ore to be delivered to the Company, we will of course be responsible for any

loss incurred thereby, and we are quite ready to furnish a guarantee if required.

We have had samples tested and analysed and find them very rich in manganese, in fact everything is very satisfactory and indicates a great future for this Company.

However as we are working on the process of melting down scrap steel with other mixtures added, the supply of iron ore does not affect our present crucible installation, it only affects the progress mentioned in my remarks, at the last general meeting, namely:—

"Until such time as the Foundry Department can be made to run in conjunction with the mills for producing steel material from ingots, which keep the furnaces running day and night, crucible furnaces are more economical."

An article in one of the local papers some time ago dealt with the question of manufacture in Hongkong of munitions of war, and said that much effective help could doubtless be given to the cause of the Allies if arrangements were made for such manufacture here. The article stated that persons in important positions had said that no means existed in Hongkong for the manufacture of steel shells, but the facts apparently not known to these persons that there does exist, and did exist at that time, a foundry in the Colony capable of turning out what was precisely required; and doubtless it will interest the patriotic Hongkong public to know that this Company was asked by the Government on behalf of Russia if its resources could be made available for the supply of munitions of war, and a reply was sent to the effect that its resources were such that at the time three tons in cast steel shells or ingots for making shells could be supplied each day and that if required additional plant could be procured in four or five months to supply forty-five tons a day guaranteed. Therefore, gentlemen, you will see that this Company, on behalf of the Colony, offered to do its best in the common cause. (Applause.)

Speaking from a very long experience of this Colony's progress and the position it holds to-day in the commercial world, owing to its great shipping facilities and advantages for shipbuilding and other industries requiring the supply of iron and steel material, and which is of paramount importance to the future interests of this port, it would be disastrous to allow what has already proved to be such an unqualified success to fail at this stage for want of capital, and fall into the hands of other nationals to reap the benefit of enterprise which has clearly proved the necessity for such an undertaking.

The oration call in Mr. Anton's speech at the launching of the two vessels on Saturday 4th inst. at Kowloon Docks sounded the right note in its most telling atmosphere, i. e. amongst the shipping and engineering capitalists and experts of Hongkong and surrounding districts. He said:—"The shipbuilding yards here had very many advantages over the shipbuilding yards at Home. But they had one disability and that was they had to get the steel out from Home, ship plates and boiler plates. He could see the possibility of having their own steel works in Hongkong soon. They had iron ore very near here with lots of coal from Kwangtung and it only needs a certain amount of enterprise to have these steel works established." "We have iron ore very near here," says Mr. Anton. I have already stated that good iron ore is to be obtained in the neighbouring provinces of China, but if the iron mine near here is good why do the owners not work it themselves? They are capitalists and with pig iron at its present high value it seems strange that no effort has been made to develop such a wonderful "find", and if so rich in manganese etc., as it is stated to be, is it not reasonable to suppose it would have been taken in hand years ago to demonstrate to the public the quality of its ore? The owners must have their doubts about its financial success; the ore is offered for sale with all its alluring qualities but they go no further. If this mine has any commercial value, and can produce pig iron up to necessary specified standards,

I have no doubt but that the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company alone could install a plant for milling steel material up to say three thousand tons per month. If those who prattle about having Hongkong's interest at heart, will be up and 'doing' instead of (may I use the word) 'bluffing', business might result. I have on the table estimates which only arrived a short time ago giving us details of the latest method in steel production from the ore to the time it is used for building purposes, we are informed it would not pay to erect an installation below one hundred tons per day (3,000 tons per month); therefore we have the cost of such an installation with rolling mills and foundry complete, and the estimate cost of such laid down in Hongkong. Now, gentlemen, what more is wanted? I am confident that if we had the necessary capital subscribed there would be little (if any) difficulty in getting into communication with the proper authorities, as from information on hand they seem to be only too anxious to deal direct with responsible bodies instead of middlemen who are so anxious to squeeze out blood before life begins. As a result of our endeavours we learn that new mining laws have at last been drafted which are likely to prove acceptable to the Treaty Powers and at the same time to prove of immense benefit to China. We can only hope that the Cabinet changes in Peking will not result in the new draft being pigeon-holed and forgotten.

Depreciation.—Before I close I should like to say a few words on the question of depreciation. We have for some years past allowed 10 per cent., and at same time the upkeep, which is a very heavy item, has been charged to the working account. The furnaces to-day with the constant renewals are in as good a condition as when installed, nevertheless it would be hopeless to expect our business to be on a safe and sound basis if no depreciation were provided. The shareholders might be more pleased with the accounts but our assets would be standing at a fictitious figure. Therefore it is clear that, if provision be not made for depreciation each year, the time will come when new capital must be introduced into the business to enable the assets to be acquired for continuance on more modern methods.

Patent Process.—No depreciation has been allowed on this item, and considering the value of same was originally purchased for \$5,000.00, and taken over on formation of the Company for \$2,000.00, therefore standing at that figure it represents an asset well within its value, we are only working on the fringe as it were of the complete process, which enables the Company amongst other things to manufacture tool steel, razor steel, locomotive wheels and tyres, crossings, points and chairs, axles and chain links, car wheels, propeller blades, ship stern frames, hydraulic cylinders, etc., and anything and everything required in the steel casting line.

Finally, gentlemen, I have risked my all in this venture against advice to the contrary, knowing for many years that sooner or later the growing demand for steel material (long before the war) justified the experiment, and no one knows better than I do the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune through being determined to fight against all difficulties. I am therefore anxious to see the consummation of my life's work i. e. that Hongkong which has been my home for over 40 years should keep the position she rightly holds to-day, as being one of the most progressive outposts of the British Empire. (Applause.) I can think of nothing more that would be interesting to shareholders, but if there are any questions I shall be pleased to answer them, before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Maitland:—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. It is pleasing to at last arrive at the dividend paying stage and I hope shareholders will receive an annual return in future. Certainly our general managers have had a hard struggle, and all shareholders should congratulate them on the results of the past two years' working, which show a net revenue of no less

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than \$43,942.37 or 56 per cent. on our capital. The Company has suffered in the past and is still retarded from lack of capital. The General Managers consequently had to utilise profits to pay for improvements and enlargements and in holding bigger stocks for current work. And yet it is impossible for them to entertain but a proportion of the orders submitted. With an increase of capital it appears evident that the success of the Company is assured. With these few remarks I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, it has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Maitland that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. I shall be much obliged if you will signify the same by a show of hands. Against? Carried.

Mr. Hough:—Gentlemen,—The clear statement of facts we have just heard read is to my mind conclusive that something should be done, and it would seem that the enterprise is such a good one that it should appeal to the investing Hongkong public not only as a good investment but as a sound patriotic movement, and I should be glad to see the matter brought fully to the notice of the public and would suggest that the necessary measures be adopted to do so.

The Chairman:—I am greatly obliged to Mr. Hough for bringing forward this suggestion. I am sure that there are a great many Chinese gentlemen who are only waiting for a lead by the foreigners to take an active part in this movement. I am sure that anything that can be done in fact something will be done to arouse interest on the part of foreigners in this matter.

Mr. Hough:—In view of what the Chairman has said, I will propose the following resolution:—"That an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders be convened for an early day, to which the public be invited to be present, when the matter will be fully considered and a list opened for signature of those gentlemen who are willing to take shares."

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Hough, if some one will second that.

Mr. Jackson:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Hough and seconded by Mr. Jackson "That an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders be convened for an early day, to which the public be invited to be present, when the matter can be fully considered and a list opened for signature of those gentlemen who are willing to take shares." Will you signify your willingness to pass that resolution? Thank you. Against? Carried. The next business, gentlemen, is the election of an auditor.

Mr. Henderson:—I beg to propose that Mr. Bernard Brown be elected auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hancock:—I beg to second.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Henderson and seconded by Mr. Hancock that Mr. Bernard Brown be elected auditor for the ensuing year. All those in favour? Against? Carried. I don't think there is anything else for me to say. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready should any gentlemen like to have them before leaving the meeting.

TO-DAY'S
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	SUN., 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 16th Aug., at noon.
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TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sun., 19th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Wed., 22nd Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the right tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated on the schedule.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafangdian and Cuckoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Regulations as to Ship's Stores.

The following regulations as to ship's stores have been drawn up by the Board of Trade in consultation with the Foreign Office and the Admiralty.—The supply of provisions, ship's equipment, deck and engine stores, and other articles to neutral ships at United Kingdom ports is now governed by the following regulations.—The quantities allowed to be shipped will depend upon the character and length of the vessel's voyage, due regard being had to the fact that relays to shipping and sailing directions have made voyages considerably longer than in peace. The quantities allowed will also depend on the quantities already on board the vessel, including all private provisions and stores carried by master, officers, and men. The expression "voyage" may mean "voyage to next port" or "round voyage"; the meaning of the expression is made clear in the following paragraphs. The expression "ship's stores" includes not only provisions but ship's equipment, deck and engine stores, and all other articles required on a ship's voyage. As regards ship's provisions, the ration per man per day on which the calculation of quantities allowed will be based will usually be less than, and will in no case exceed, the ration in the British seaman's statutory scale or such lesser scale as may be in force. In no case will any item in the ration be supplied in excess of the statutory scale or any lesser scale that may take its place. Supplies of provisions to neutral ships detained or lying idle in United Kingdom ports will be on a smaller scale than supplies to vessels trading to and from the United Kingdom. Neutral vessels for purposes of the supply of ship's stores will be divided into two classes: (a) vessels arriving in or sailing from United Kingdom or European Allied ports and loading or discharging cargo in British or European Allied ports, and (b) calling vessels. As to the former, these vessels may be allowed stores for the round voyage—(i) Where they are on time charter to a British or Allied firm, (ii) Where they are carrying cargo from United Kingdom to an Allied port and directly or indirectly returning to United Kingdom, (iii) Where they are proceeding from United Kingdom to any destination other than Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland, and returning to United Kingdom or an Allied port. N.B.—The application of this rule to cases (i), (ii), and (iii) will be modified when such vessels are proceeding to America or to any other country where stores are relatively plentiful. In such cases single voyage stores only will be supplied. (iv) Where they are proceeding to Norway, Denmark, Sweden or Holland, strict single voyage stores will be allowed, due regard being had to possible delays. As to calling vessels:—(i) Where vessels from overseas call in the United Kingdom or at examination stations abroad en route for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or Holland, the strictest minimum required to carry vessels to their next port of call may be allowed (regard being had to delays). (ii) Where vessels call in the United Kingdom en route outward bound they must take their stores in their own country. This rule will be put into force on and after the 15th July, 1917. Removal of ship's stores.—Large quantities of ship's stores have been found on board neutral vessels calling at, or diverted to, the United Kingdom or elsewhere, amounting to an evasion of the blockade regulations. In the case of vessels calling at the United Kingdom, Halifax, or Sierra Leone, or other examination station inward bound to Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Holland, the quantities of ship's stores on board will be examined, private provisions and stores carried by master, officer, and men being taken into account. A liberal allowance will be made for the length of the voyage to Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Holland, as the case may be, and as regards provisions, the ration per man per day will be calculated on the British seaman's statutory scale, or such lesser scale, as may be in force. Any surplus over and above the total so arrived at will be required to be discharged and placed in the Prize Courts. These regulations will, in general, govern the action of officers dealing with the question of ship's stores for, or on, neutral ships calling at, or trading to and from, the United Kingdom or elsewhere, in similar circumstances.

NOTICES.

FORMERLY OF HONGKONG.

GERMAN BANK MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

Jumps from Window in New York.

The former manager of the German Bank in Hongkong (Mr. R. Timmerscheidt) committed suicide at New York on July 5. We take from the New York Times of July 6 the following in regard to the tragic occurrence:

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, once manager of a German bank and representative of important German interests, who threw himself out of a window of his apartment on the tenth floor of the house at 200 West Fifty-Ninth Street early yesterday, was followed by the disclosure last night that he had been interviewed on several occasions by the Federal authorities in relation to the activities of secret agents. The fact that the last interview took place not more than seven days ago led to a report that he had been under surveillance as one of the men who had been giving Germany information of troop movements but this was denied.

"It is true," said John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, "that the Federal authorities had occasion to question Mr. Timmerscheidt, but nothing was learned as the result of these interviews offering a reason for the suicide."

A similar statement was made by Captain William M. O'Leary, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District. Captain O'Leary said he had talked to Timmerscheidt, but had asked him for information having no relation to his own actions. Like Mr. Knox, he knew of no reason for the suicide.

Timmerscheidt threw himself out of the window before 5 o'clock in the morning. He had severed the veins in his wrists with a safety razor and there was evidence to show that he had laid down to die in the bathtub, but evidently had grown impatient and had jumped from the window.

Up to 1909 he had been manager of one of the foreign departments of Ladenburg, Thalmann and Co., at 25, Broad Street. According to a statement made by a member of this firm, he then left to accept a place in the foreign department of the Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin, at a large salary. He left that place to become manager of the Hongkong branch of the Deutsche Asiatic Bank, which has close affiliations with the German Government.

At the outbreak of the war he returned to New York, sending his wife, who is an English woman, and their children to London. It was understood that he came back to the city as the representative here of the Deutsche Asiatic Bank, but efforts yesterday to learn details of his business were not entirely successful. At 41 Broad Street, where he had an office, a clerk told reporters that he did not know what Timmerscheidt's business was. Two office itself appeared too small in which to carry on a very extensive business, and it was later explained that it was used mainly as a place to receive mail and keep records.

Officials of Ladenburg, Thalmann and Co., explained that since 1909 they had very little to do with Timmerscheidt. "Richard Timmerscheidt was in our employ, in our foreign exchange department from 1906 to 1909, when he had an opportunity to improve his position," a statement issued by the company read. "He became manager of the German Asiatic Bank, Hongkong branch. Mr. Timmerscheidt was visiting this country at the outbreak of the war. He had a small personal account with us, and these are the only business relations we have had with him since August 1914. It is the outbreak of the European war, in August, 1914, due to the fact that one of our partners is an English subject, we abstained from all credit business with German banks, and in accordance with this policy we have not since

handled the business of the German Asiatic Bank or any other institution with which Mr. Timmerscheidt was connected."

An effort to obtain from Timmerscheidt's friends an explanation of his act was not successful. It was learned that he had for many years been a member of the German Club, but as one there knew anything of his affairs or his relations to German business or banking institutions.

Timmerscheidt, it was explained, had, because of his business relations, been on intimate terms with Hugo Schmidt, Director of the New York branch of the Deutsche Bank, who obtained considerable publicity because of his attempt to buy up the output of the Camden Iron Works, but was said to have taken no part in the plot.

At the apartment house in Fifty-Ninth Street it was said that Timmerscheidt was a man of quiet habits, who lived like a person of great means, always paid his bills promptly, was pleasant to the elevator operators, and entertained rarely. The Superintendent of the building said that about eight months ago Federal agents visited the building, but that he did not associate their inquiries with Timmerscheidt. They inspected the foundations of the building and the roof but did not explain what they were after, the Superintendent said. Aside from this, all that was known at the apartment house about Timmerscheidt was that he was very fond of music and "about every month or so" had some of his friends in for an informal musical.

On Wednesday night Timmerscheidt went to his apartment at 10 o'clock, his usual hour for retiring, according to the elevator operator. He seemed to be in his usual pleasant mood, and said "Good night" cheerfully as he stepped out of the car. At 5 yesterday morning, Michael Givie, of 403 West Fifty-Fourth Street, was passing the apartment house on his way to work, and found the body on the sidewalk. The street there is roofed over for a distance with heavy planks while the new subway is being built and Timmerscheidt's body had broken partially through this plank in its terrific plunge.

Detective Micelli, of the Second Branch, and a policeman from the West Forty-Seventh Street Station found the door of the Timmerscheidt apartment locked, and had to force it. They found themselves in rooms richly furnished with Oriental rugs and costly paintings. It seemed, from an inspection of the bed-room, that Timmerscheidt had been reading in bed. A volume entitled "The Secret Memoirs of Count Tadashi Hayashi" lay open on the pillow, and other books on Japan were lying on the floor. There was a large sum of money in one of the pockets of Mr. Timmerscheidt's trousers, and the police also found many articles of jewellery.

The body was taken to the West Forty-Seventh Street Station after the police had convinced themselves that it was a case of suicide. From there it was sent to an undertaking establishment, where it will be held until Mrs. Timmerscheidt, or some relative, is heard from.

Later Investigations.

The New York Times of July 7 contains the following:—The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, who jumped from a window of his apartment at 200 West Fifty-Ninth Street on Thursday morning, was still unexplained yesterday. Agents of the Department of Justice who questioned Mr. Timmerscheidt recently about matters pertaining to the international situation repeated that they knew of nothing that might have caused his suicide, and city detectives also reported that they had not found an explanation for his act.

Friends of Mr. Timmerscheidt said yesterday that the dead man was one of those who had advanced knowledge of the first German peace note of December, 1916, of which he took advantage in speculation upon the New York Stock Exchange with considerable success. The publication of the note caused a sharp drop in quotations, and those who knew the substance of the note before it was made public were able to make profits supposed to have been usually large.

It was also said the suicide was one of a group of German-American

who made extensive purchases of copper in America with the idea of selling it to Germany after the war. To what extent his speculations in copper may have involved him is not known, however.

The theory most generally accepted seemed to be that subsequent financial troubles and worries drove Mr. Timmerscheidt to destroy himself. It was said by one official that the man's business activity had been brought practically to a standstill because commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States had ceased. Although he lived in moderate luxury and seemed to have plenty of money, he was beginning to reach the end of his resources, and saw no way of maintaining his accustomed standard of living. As his experience and success of the past had been in German American banking, it was suggested that he did not feel able to earn what he considered an adequate income in any other field.

It was also rumoured yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt had come into possession of valuable information concerning Germany, and that German friends or acquaintances of his, fearing that he would divulge his information to the American Government, had threatened or harassed him until he was mentally unbalanced. This theory, however, was not probable, it was said by Government officials.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Timmerscheidt was admitted to full citizenship in the United States in September, 1914. He took out his first papers in December, 1907, but did not seek full citizenship when he was entitled to do so, and his right to become a citizen without again taking out first papers would have expired in December, 1914, seven years after the first papers were granted. The fact that he waited so long to complete the process of becoming a citizen and did so only a month or two after the beginning of the war gave the impression that his desire to change his allegiance from Germany to the United States was revived by the war.

False Naturalisation Papers?

Referring further to the matter on July 12, the New York Times says that at the time of the suicide, the deceased knew that the Department of Justice was investigating his papers as a citizen of the United States, and that there was reason to suppose that they would be found to have been procured through fraud. The violation said to have been discovered was that, instead of residing continuously within the United States for five years immediately preceding his application, deceased was living all of that time in Berlin and China, and was engaged in carrying on the work of his German employers. Seriousness is added to the case because at the time Timmerscheidt made application for citizenship he was accompanied by two witnesses who fulfilled the legal requirement by swearing that he had maintained his residence in this country. These witnesses are employed by an important New York brokerage and banking house, and one of them said he did not know he was doing wrong by so swearing. Timmerscheidt, he said, was ardently opposed to Germany in the war, although employed by a bank closely affiliated with the Imperial Government. Moreover, while abroad, Timmerscheidt had always "said he was an American," and retained some of his interests here. The employee therefore thought, he said, that the requirement of continuous five-year residence had been complied with.

Timmerscheidt, it was said, might have expected that this view of the case was not shared by the Federal agents, and the fact that the punishment for fraud in obtaining citizenship may be five years in prison and \$1,000 fine, might have had something to do with his committing suicide. Captain William M. O'Leary, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District, admitted that other of his acts were being investigated.

The records on file with the Federal authorities show that Timmerscheidt obtained his second papers and was admitted to citizenship on Dec. 12, 1914, less than four months after the

beginning of the war. At the time he obtained these papers, the records show, he was he had resided continuously in the United States since 1909, and that for a part of this time he had lived at Plainfield, N. J. He gave his New York address as 304, West Seventy-Eighth Street, which was actually the home of a friend. Then followed the deposition of the two witnesses, who swore they had known Timmerscheidt since 1908, and that he had, to their knowledge, lived in the United States for the time required by the naturalisation laws.

Other information obtained from Timmerscheidt and the witnesses by the Federal agents and set down in the record was that he had taken out his first papers in 1907, a year after he came to the United States from Germany; that he had married in England in 1897, and had three children. The only mention of his having been out of the country was that "petitioner has also been in Europe on two occasions for a short visit." The application for citizenship was made in the United States District Court here, and was granted after the German agent and the two witnesses had been questioned by representatives of the Department of Labour, Naturalisation Service.

In contrast to what was set forth in this application, officials of Ladenburg, Thalmann and Co. have positively asserted that Timmerscheidt left their employ 1909 to accept a position with the Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin. Later he became manager of the Hongkong branch of the German Asiatic Bank, which is said to be closely related to the Imperial Government, and remained in Hongkong until the war broke out. Then he returned to New York City, as the representative of the German Asiatic Bank, having been out of the country continuously for five years, instead of in it, as required by the law.

There are still many features connected with his activities in New York City from then on which have not been explained to the satisfaction of the public, but it was learned from an official of Ladenburg, Thalmann and Co., yesterday that for some time before he eluded the veins in his wrist and then, impatient at the slow death, threw himself out of the window, he had been in daily fear of arrest.

On the day before Timmerscheidt killed himself, this official said, "I had as a visitor, General White, who is here in the interest of the British recruiting service. The General came with some members of his staff in acceptance of an invitation I had extended to him, to review our employees who had been drilling, and they were in uniform. Timmerscheidt, I learned later, was in the corridor, and when he saw the General and the others he grew deathly pale, thinking that they had come to arrest him."

Timmerscheidt knew at this time that he was being watched by Federal authorities as he had been repeatedly questioned by the agents of the Department of Justice and his perturbation was considered curious in view of the explanation frequently made by him to his friends that the authorities had found nothing incriminating against him.

"I do not care to say anything about Timmerscheidt, because he is dead," said Captain O'Leary yesterday. "But it is only fair to suppose that something besides the so-called irregularity in his application for citizenship caused him to commit suicide. As for other investigations being made on naturalisation papers, that is something I cannot discuss. But, of course, it is natural that in such a large population there should be irregularities."

Captain O'Leary was asked if the department were going to question the two men who had appeared as witnesses for Timmerscheidt when he applied for the second papers, and his only reply was "We are watching the case."

Two Ships Fetch £160,000. Mr. A. Munro Sutherland, managing director of the Sutherland Steamship Company, Limited, is reported to have purchased the steamers Clivegrove (6,000 tons) and the Ramsey (8,400 tons) for £160,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated June 27, state:—

Gold. The Bank of England gold reserve against note issue shows an increase of £809,870, as compared with last week's return.

Large consignments of gold were received in New York from Canada during the week, amounting altogether to \$53,141,000.

The visible stock of gold in Holland is likely to show a considerable increase, as the last return of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in its gold stock of no less than \$3,823,500. This is the first occasion since the beginning of the war, that Germany has reported the efflux of a considerable amount of its own bank stock of gold.

The natural result is that the value of the mark has risen in Amsterdam. The very large trade balance in favour of India, is described in the Government Review of the Trade of India in 1916 as of particular interest and importance compared with that of the preceding year. We append two extracts from the Review to which we allude:—

"The excess of exports over imports of merchandise and treasure in 1915-16 was £38,825,000 including Government transactions, and £41,074,000 excluding Government transactions. The corresponding averages of the preceding three years are £15,657,000 and £22,709,000. The net absorption of gold during the last forty-three years ending 1915-16 amounted to no less than \$232 millions."

The market has shown a certain amount of strength as a consequence of general demand. The price rose on the 22nd instant to 39 7/8d, a fresh record for close upon 25 years. So high a figure has not been touched since July 1895. The Shanghai exchange has shown a corresponding advance to 3/10 per taal.

Purchases on behalf of the Indian Government have at length raised materially the total of silver held by the Indian Treasury, where an increase of over two crores is returned, as will be seen from the details that follow:—

Notes in Circulation ... 8851 8903 9082
Reserve in silver coin and bullion 1492 1535 1752
Gold coin and bullion in India ... 942 787 726
Gold in England ... 517 517 517
The stock in Bombay consists of 2,300 bars, as compared with 2,400 bars last week.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.:—June 22, 39 7/8 cash; June 23, 39 7/8 cash; June 25, 39 7/8 cash; June 26, 39 5/8 cash; June 27, 39 3/4 cash; June 28, 39 7/8 cash. Average, 39 812.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5%.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/8.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/4 above that fixed a week ago.

FORESHORE NUISANCE.

Further Questions by Mr. Pollock.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Pollock will ask—With reference to the answer given to my first question at the last meeting of the Council.

(i) Is it the fact that 337 water-closets now discharge over the Prays-East foreshore, and

(ii) Cannot some steps be taken to remedy the nuisance arising from such discharge, as temporary measures, pending the commencement of the work on the proposed reclamation?

(iii) When is such proposed reclamation likely to be commenced?

CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE.

Further Evidence this Afternoon.

The inquest on one of the victims of the Caine Road collapse was resumed this afternoon.

Mr. Leask, recalled, said he visited the scene of the accident this morning and examined the foundation of the retaining walls. He was satisfied with them and thought the foundations were built on hard ground. It was impossible to measure the walls at the base. He did not think the wall was wider part way up than it was at the base, but of course he could not be certain about that. The wall had a concrete foundation. When the wall was built there was already a wall standing inside it for a certain height. He did not think either wall had been disturbed. He did not agree with Mr. Little when he said that as much water came from the hillside as the playground. His opinion was that the water which caused the collapse came from the surface of the playground through the cracks in the wall.

Mr. Bowley asked witness if the plan of Mr. Little's which was put in yesterday was a plan of the wall as it now is.

Witness:—It is not as I saw it to-day.

Do you agree that the foundations are built on black and brown earth mixed?—No, I don't. It was built on clay and stone. There was a space between their wall and the old one, caused by the tearing away. There was a much larger space behind the old retaining wall. He had never seen a better built wall in the Colony than this particular wall. He had never seen a wall in the Colony built of square stones. He remembered Mr. Little saying that the wall should have been built with square stones. The work on their wall certainly had not been escaped, as suggested by Mr. Little.

DAY BY DAY.

Electrocuted? A fitter, in the employ of the China Light and Power Company, was admitted to the Kwong Wah Hospital yesterday and died soon afterwards. It is thought that he had touched a live wire, for he suddenly fell from a ladder against an electric standard in Jordan Road, Kowloon.

Fond of Hongkong. A Chinese before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, demonstrated that he was fond of staying in Hongkong, for although he was banished for ten years as recently as last month, he was found at Yamati yesterday. Perhaps his affection will be lessened by reason of the fact that he commences to-day to serve for one year with hard labour in Victoria Gaol, and at the end of that time will be exhibited in the stocks for four hours.

An Interesting Case. Inspector Gordon told a rather interesting story to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, when two Chinese were charged, one with trespassing in the lines of the 74th. Panjabis and the other with stealing a clock from the Mosque at Kowloon. He said that in the case of the first man he knew nothing about him beyond the fact that the second man said that it was he who had given him the clock. Both men were found to have a number of pawn tickets for European boots and hand bags in their possession, and when arrested they had other property on them. His Worship decided to fine the trespasser \$20, or one month's hard labour, and for the clock thief he ordered three months' hard labour.

Wearied with his Conscience? Here is the story of a tired conscientious objector, told at Enfield Tribunal by a market gardener who engaged him:—"On the second day the man went off to sleep while at work. On the third day he was missing, and was found asleep in a barn. I then paid him off."

POLICE RESERVE COMMAND.

It is notified in the Police Reserve orders that the D.S.P. (R.), having returned to the Colony, resumes Command Until further orders, Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P., will issue all Orders and continue in immediate charge of the administration of the Reserve Force. He will attend at the D.S.P. (R.)'s office on each week day (excepting Saturdays) from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. All communications are to be addressed to, and all interviews had in the first place, with Mr. Hough.

WOMEN WITH OPIUM.

There were a number of opium possession cases before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, all of the defendants being Chinese women. In the first case, in which a woman was charged with possessing thirty-six taels, Inspector Wildin stated that the drug was concealed in a specially made waistcoat, which had a number of pockets and which was suspended from the neck. The woman endeavoured to get away, and when caught, said that she had been given the opium by another person to carry. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

In the second case, a woman, who was in the company of the previous defendant, was charged with possessing 16 taels. She was found to have the stuff hidden in a girdle. His Worship sentenced her to four months' hard labour.

As she was boarding the a.s. Heungshan, for Canton, a woman was arrested and searched last night, and she was discovered to have 18 taels concealed in her clothing. In this instance his Worship imposed sentence of six months' hard labour.

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of August 14, says:—

As everything is in readiness for the Northern expedition, which will start as soon as a resolution is passed in Parliament, Chan Pin-kwan left Canton on the 13th on a gunboat, with more than twenty military officers, to confer with General Lin Wing-ting on important questions in connection therewith. He hopes to return in a week.

After a consultation between the Tachun and Sun Yat-sen, it was decided to dispatch a body of troops to Hunan to render assistance to the Tachun there, who has only two regiments at his disposal with which to oppose the troops which are coming from the North.

Chang Ming ki, former Viceroy of Canton, who has recently been residing in Hongkong, some days ago intended complying with the Premier's request and prepared to leave Hongkong with his family. A number of officials from Canton consequently went to Hongkong to see him off, but a few days ago another telegram from the Premier informed Chang Ming ki that he was to be appointed to an important post in Kwangsi. He hopes to leave unaccompanied in a few days.

It is stated that the movements of the gunboat Kin Hong are being watched by the Wosung forts and that the vessel therefore cannot leave for the South. The officers, however, are communicating with Admiral Cheng Pik-kwong.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

PINKETTES

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POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration, particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Kamtau and Samel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 3.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 3.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ai.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2016 Together with the messuage erections and building thereon known as No. 269 Des Voeux Road Central. Terms 99 years commencing from 31st January, 1901. Annual Crown Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong 10th August, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 12.45—No returns from Japan or Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly over Japan, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan. A depression is crossing S. Manchuria and a relatively low area covers the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 69.49 inches against an average of 59.20 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.E. winds, light to moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 15, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Dilution	Force	Weather
Victoria	6a	29.59	67				3 b
Namur	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Osaka							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Whaiwei	6a	29.74	72	90	sw		1 c
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiating							
Changsha							
Shanghai							
Guttsloff		29.72	84	85	e		2 b
Sharp P.		29.71	82	87	sw		1 b
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taichung	5a	29.74	77	94			0 c
Taipei		29.74	77				0 c
Tainan		29.74	77		sw		b
Koshun		29.73	77				b
P'oots		29.73	79		sw		b
Hankow	6a	29.74	77	95			1 c
Chong		29.74	81	98			2 c
Yay H'ok		29.78					3 c
Macao		29.69	75	100	sw		4 c
Wuchow							
Yantai							
Shanghai	7a	29.66	75	98			0 c
Yokohama		29.73	79				2 b
Utsunomiya		29.73	75	96			0 b
Apurri		29.71	81	87	sw		2 b
Dagupan		29.73	77	83			0 c
Manila		29.73	77	83			0 c
Legaspi		29.71	77	96			0 c
San Juan		29.73	77	91			0 c
Cebu							
Guam	4.30						
Laguan	6	29.75	80	96	sw		4 b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 15, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.70	29.74	29.75
Temperature	85	89	87
Humidity	78	83	74
Wind Direction	S.	S.	S.
Force	2	2	1
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	2.24	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the day	101.15	101.15	101.15
Lowest	75.12	75.12	75.12
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 15, 1917.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 13th Aug. to 19th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 13	1.15	1.15
Tues. 14	1.15	1.15
Wed. 15	1.15	1.15
Thur. 16	1.15	1.15
Fri. 17	1.15	1.15
Sat. 18	1.15	1.15
Sun. 19	1.15	1.15

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 14th August, 1917.

THE GREAT HISTORICAL FILM

IN 2 PARTS.

"CABIRIA."

The second half of this Film will be exhibited on the 21st August.

Pathe's Gazettes
and
Comics.

3rd & 4th Episodes of the

"SHIELDING SHADOW."

On FRIDAY, 17th instant.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

These Examinations will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars must be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918 and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examination will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, Macao. Re-opens Sept. 10th. A liberal education provided in English, Commercial Subjects, Modern languages and Chinese at very moderate charges.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao. Applications to the Fr. Director.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Williams, Ode Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Vi.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMFOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1-) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY 21st instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

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